



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
ARMED SERVICES BLOOD PROGRAM OFFICE
5109 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH, VA 22041-3258



ASBPO (40-2b)

BPL 03-02
21 January 2003

MEMORANDUM FOR SEE DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Revised Standardized Donor Deferral Lists for Armed Services Blood Donor Centers

1. The Armed Services Blood Program Office (ASBPO) was established by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to coordinate the blood programs of the Military Services and the Unified Commands. In that respect, the ASBPO is updating the standardized donor deferral lists for drugs and medications, immunizations, medical conditions, and malaria/variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob Disease (vCJD) travel risks. This Blood Policy Letter (BPL) supersedes all previous versions of these standardized donor deferral lists last published in BPL 02-04, Standardized Donor Deferral Lists for Armed Services Blood Donor Centers, 27 November 2002 and BPL 03-01, Blood Donor Deferral for Smallpox Vaccination, 7 January 2003.
2. The attached documents include four lists to be used for blood donor evaluation at Armed Services blood donor centers (Encls 1-4). The first is a comprehensive drug/medication list including all common medications. The second list identifies the acceptability of immunizations and injections. The third outlines medical conditions that may require evaluation for donation. The fourth list contains current malaria/vCJD travel risks by country. These lists will be updated on an annual basis, may be updated by the ASBPO as needed to maintain currency, and will be posted to the ASBPO home page, www.tricare.osd.mil/ashpo.
3. All changes since the last version of these lists have been shaded to allow for easy identification. Major changes include additional requirements for donor screening and deferral for smallpox vaccination/lesions and the drug Dutasteride (AVODART™). Dutasteride is a medication used to treat symptomatic Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH) in men with enlarged prostate, is contraindicated for use in women and children, and may potentially cause severe fetal anomalies in the reproductive system of a male fetus and children. Women who are pregnant, may be pregnant, are about to become pregnant, children of women who are breastfeeding, and children in general are at risk if transfused with a unit of blood collected from a male donor whose is taking or has taken this medication within 6 months of donation.
4. Services will incorporate the enclosed standardized donor deferral lists into local and Service standardized procedures as soon as updates allow, but no later than 15 February 2003. **Service Blood Program Officers and Combatant Command Joint Blood Program Officers** must complete the enclosed form, *Acknowledgment of Receipt and Implementation*, (Encl 5) and return the signed original or fax copy to the ASBPO NLT **15 February 2003**.
5. A copy of all Service policy documents/letters implementing this BPL must also be forwarded to the ASBPO within 30 days of implementation. Any requests for updates to these lists can be forwarded to Commander B. G. Bartley, MSC, USN, ASBPO point of contact for this

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SUBJECT: Standardized Donor Deferral Lists for Armed Services Blood Donor Centers

lists can be forwarded to Commander B. G. Bartley, MSC, USN, ASBPO point of contact for this

action. She can be reached at DSN 761-1736/8024, commercial (703) 681-17368024, or via e-mail at brenda.bartley@otsg.amedd.army.mil.



5 Encls
1-5 As stated

G. MICHAEL FITZPATRICK
COL, MS, USA
Director

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ASBPO (40-2b)

BPL 03-02

SUBJECT: Standardized Donor Deferral Lists for Armed Services Blood Donor Centers

ARMED SERVICES BLOOD PROGRAM OFFICE
5109 LEESBURG PIKE
FALLS CHURCH VA 22041-3248
703-681-8024/8025

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RECEIPT AND IMPLEMENTATION

Service Blood Program Officers and Combatant Command JBPOs only: Complete this Acknowledgment of Receipt and Implementation and retain one copy in your file. Return the signed original or fax copy to the Armed Services Blood Program Office
NLT 15 February 2003.

BPL 03-02

Standardized Donor Deferral Lists for Armed Services Blood Donor Centers

21 January 2003

The document listed above was received and the policy implemented by:

SERVICE/UNIFIED COMMAND:_____

DATE RECEIVED:_____

DATE IMPLEMENTED/OR:_____
PROJECTED IMPLEMENTATION

SIGNATURE:_____

NAME/TITLE:_____

For ASBPO use only

Date Returned:_____

Enclosure 5

Drugs and Medications

NOTICE: The Department of Defense (DoD) assumes no risk for the use of this information by non-DoD personnel, blood programs, or individual medical institutions. The use of this information by DoD personnel is strictly for blood donor operations and must adhere to the current Service (Army, Navy and Air Force) specific Standard Operating Procedure dealing with the screening of blood donors. Changes since the last edition (26 Nov 2002) are shaded.

Drug	ACCEPTABLE	NOTE
5-FU	No, temporary deferral if for cancer. Yes, if topical for superficial skin cancer such as basal cell carcinoma.	Antineoplastic. Desquamator
A.P.C. Tablets	Yes, if taken for allergies. Defer for 72 hours after symptoms are resolved if taken for cold/flu symptoms or for fever. Defer 72 hrs for plateletpheresis or sole source platelets.	Analgesic, anti-pyretic, anti-inflammatory
A/T/S	Defer 24 hrs after course completed and feel well. If IV or IM defer 1 wk. Yes, if for acne.	Antibiotic
Accolate	Yes	Anti-asthmatic
Accupril	Yes, for stable hypertension	Ace Inhibitor
Accutane (isotretinoin)	Defer for one month after course of therapy completed.	Medication for severe acne. Synthetic form of Vitamin A.
ACE Inhibitors	Yes, for hypertension. Defer if for heart disease.	Antihypertensive, ACE inhibitor
Acebutolol	Yes, if for hypertension.	Beta-blocker, anti-hypertensive
Acetaminophen	Yes, if taken for pain. Yes, if taken for allergies. Defer for 72 hours after symptoms are resolved if taken for cold/flu symptoms or for fever.	Analgesic, antipyretic.
Acetazolamide	Yes.	Anticonvulsant, diuretic and inhibitor of fluid secretion (glaucoma).
Aceticyl	Yes, if taken for allergies. Defer for 72 hours after symptoms are resolved if taken for cold/flu symptoms or for fever. Defer 72 hrs for plateletpheresis or sole source platelets	Analgesic, anti-pyretic, anti-inflammatory
Acetohexamide	Yes.	Oral hypoglycemic agent for diabetes.
Acetophenazine	Yes, if donor mentally and legally responsible.	Anti-psychotic

Drug	ACCEPTABLE	NOTE
Aspir-Max (Perrigo)	Yes, if taken for allergies. Defer for 72 hours after symptoms are resolved if taken for cold/flu symptoms or for fever. Defer 72 hrs for plateletpheresis or sole source platelets	ASA containing analgesic
Aspirtab (Dover)	Yes, if taken for allergies. Defer for 72 hours after symptoms are resolved if taken for cold/flu symptoms or for fever. Defer 72 hrs for plateletpheresis or sole source platelets	ASA containing analgesic
Astemizole	Yes, if taken for allergies. Defer for 72 hours after symptoms are resolved if taken for cold/flu symptoms.	Antihistamine
Atabrine	Defer 1 yr. If in malaria zone, otherwise yes.	Antimalarial
Atarax	Yes, if taken for allergies. Defer for 72 hours after symptoms are resolved if taken for cold/flu symptoms.	Sedative, antihistamine
Atenolol	Yes.	Antihypertensive, beta blocker
Athrombin-K	Defer pending medical evaluation with cessation of drug.	Anticoagulant
Ativan	Yes.	Tranquilizer
Atrocholin	Yes, if ulcer disease is pain free.	Anticholinergic antispasmodic
Atromid S	Yes.	Cholesterol lowering agent
Atropine	Yes, if ulcer disease is pain free.	Anticholinergic antispasmodic
Atropisol	Yes, if ulcer disease is pain free.	Anticholinergic antispasmodic
Augmentin	Defer until 24 hrs. after course completed and feel well.	Antibiotic
Aureomycin	Defer until 24 hrs. after course completed and feel well; if IV or IM defer 1 wk. Yes, if for acne.	Antibiotic
Aurothioglucose	Yes, if disease not active at this time.	Anti-rheumatic, anti-inflammatory
Avapro	Yes, for BP	Angiotensin blocker
AVC	Yes.	Antibiotic, antiseptic Cream/suppository
AVC Dienestrol	As above.	(Non-specific vaginal infection)
Aventyl	Yes.	Antidepressant
Avodart (dutasteride)	No, defer until 6 months after last dose of medication.	Used for treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia in men with enlarged prostate. Potential fetal anomaly to male fetus.
Avlosulfan	No, permanent deferral.	Anti-leprosy agent
Axid	Yes, if ulcer disease inactive.	Anti-ulcer agent

Drug	ACCEPTABLE	NOTE
Duradyne (Forest)	Yes, if taken for allergies. Defer for 72 hours after symptoms are resolved if taken for cold/flu symptoms or for fever. Defer 72 hrs for plateletpheresis or sole source platelets	ASA containing analgesic
Dura-Meth	Defer 72 hrs. if P.O. or IM. Yes, if topical or intra-articular.	Corticosteroid
Duraquin	Defer until off drug and condition stable.	Anti-arrhythmic
Duravent	Yes, if taken for allergies. Defer for 72 hours after symptoms are resolved if taken for cold/flu symptoms.	Decongestant, expectorant
Duricef	Defer 24 hrs. after course completed and feel well.	Antibiotic
Dutasteride (AVODART)	No, defer until 6 months after last dose of medication.	Used for treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia in men with enlarged prostate. Potential fetal anomaly to male fetus.
Duvoid	Yes.	Cholinomimetic
Dyazide	Yes.	Antihypertensive, diuretic
Dycill	Defer 24 hrs. after course completed and feel well. Defer 1 wk. if IM or IV.	Antibiotic
Dydrosterone	Yes.	Hormone
Dyhydrogesterone	Yes.	Hormone
Dymelor	Yes.	Oral hypoglycemic
Dynacirc	Yes.	Calcium antagonist (isradipine)
Dynapen	Defer 24 hrs. after course completed and feel well; if IM or IV defer 1 wk.	Antibiotic
Dyphylline	Yes, even if daily dose for maintenance.	Bronchodilator
Dyrenium	Yes.	Diuretic
Dyspas	Yes.	Anti-spasmodic
E.E.S.	Defer 24 hrs. after course completed and feel well. Yes, if for acne.	Antibiotic
Easprin	Yes, if taken for allergies. Defer for 72 hours after symptoms are resolved if taken for cold/flu symptoms or for fever. Defer 72 hrs for plateletpheresis or sole source platelets	Analgesic-enteric coated ASA
Ecotrin	Yes, if taken for allergies. Defer for 72 hours after symptoms are resolved if taken for cold/flu symptoms or for fever. Defer 72 hrs for plateletpheresis or sole source platelets	Analgesic, ASA.
Edecrin	Yes.	Antihypertensive, diuretic

Immunizations

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Vaccine/Other Biologicals	Acceptability	Note
Acel-Immune	Accept immediately if symptom-free.	Vaccine: Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Acellular Pertussis Adsorbed
ActHIB	Accept immediately if symptom-free.	Vaccine: Haemophilus b Conjugate (Tetanus Toxoid Conjugate)
Animal Serum Products	Defer 2 weeks after last injection.	
Anthrax vaccine	Accept immediately if symptom-free.	
Attenuvax	Defer 2 weeks.	Vaccine: Measles Virus Live (rubeola)
BCG see Tice BCG, USP		
Biavax II	Defer 4 weeks (for rubella).	Vaccine: Rubella and Mumps Virus Live
Botox	For eye surgery: defer 1 month after last injection.	Vaccine: Botulinum Toxin Type A
Botulinum toxin see Botox		
Chickenpox vaccine (Varicella zoster vaccine)	Defer 4 weeks.	
Cholera Vaccine	Accept immediately if symptom-free.	Vaccine: Sterile suspension of killed Vibrio Cholerae
Comvax Sterile Suspension	Defer 1 day (may cause positive HBsAg due to antigen present in the vaccine). Defer 12 months if post-exposure.	Vaccine: Haemophilus b Conjugate (Meningococcal Protein Conjugate) and Hepatitis B (Recombinant)
Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine Adsorbed (DTP)	Accept immediately if symptom-free.	Vaccine: Combination of purified tetanus and diphtheria toxoids combined with a suspension of Bordetella Pertussis organisms
Diphtheria vaccine	Accept immediately if symptom-free.	
DTP see Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine Adsorbed		
Encephalitis - See Japanese Encephalitis.		
Engerix-B Unit-Dose Vials	Defer 1 day (may cause positive HbsAg due to antigen present in the vaccine). Defer 12 months if post-exposure.	Vaccine: Hepatitis B (Recombinant)

Vaccine/Other Biologicals	Acceptability	Note
Recombivax HB	Defer 1 day (may cause positive HbsAg due to antigen present in the vaccine). Defer 12 months if post-exposure.	Vaccine: Hepatitis B (Recombinant)
RhoGAM	Accept after pregnancy, miscarriage or abortion and meets required wait of 6 weeks.	Vaccine: Rh Immune Globulin
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever vaccine	Accept immediately if symptom-free	
Rubella vaccine	Defer 4 weeks.	
Rubeola vaccine	Defer 2 weeks.	
Smallpox vaccine	<p>Vaccinated donor, or donor who has a localized vaccinia lesion acquired through close contact with a vaccine recipient: --Defer until after the scab has separated from the skin spontaneously or 21 days from date of immunization, <i>which ever is longer</i>, as long as donor had no other symptoms or complications. --Visual verification of absence of vaccine scab is required.</p> <p>If scab was otherwise removed (not spontaneously separated): and -- If donor is a vaccine recipient, defer for 2 months after vaccination date. -- If donor had localized lesion acquired through close contact with a vaccine recipient, defer for 2 months after the date of attempted donation, as long as donor had no other symptoms or complications.</p> <p>If donor experienced complications of vaccinia infection acquired either through vaccination or close contact with vaccine recipient, defer until 14 days after all complications are completely resolved.</p>	<p><u>Vaccine</u>: Vaccinia virus (from cowpox) closely related to smallpox provides protective immunization to smallpox.</p> <p><u>Close contact</u>: Physical intimacy, touching the vaccination site, touching the bandages or covering of the vaccination site, or handling bedding or clothing that has been in contact with an <u>unbandaged</u> vaccination site.</p>
Tetanus vaccine	Accept immediately if symptom-free	
Tetramune	Accept immediately if symptom-free.	Vaccine: Diphtheria, Tetanus Toxoids, Pertussis, and Haemophilus b Conjugate
Tice BCG, USP	If given to treat cancer, permanent deferral. If given for tuberculosis exposure or prevention, defer 2 weeks if asymptomatic and donor meets medical criteria for tuberculosis.	Vaccine: Live culture preparation of the Bacillus of Calmette and Guérin (BCG) strain MYCOBACTERIUM BOVIS
Tri-Immunol Adsorbed	Accept immediately if symptom-free.	Vaccine: Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine Adsorbed
Tripedia	Accept immediately if symptom-free.	Vaccine: Diphtheria and Tetanus Toxoids and Pertussis Vaccine Adsorbed

Medical Conditions

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Note: Any deviations must adhere to the current Service (Army, Navy and Air Force) specific and/or local Standard Operating Procedure dealing with the screening of blood donors and can only be made by the Medical Director with documented justifications.

MEDICAL CONDITION	COMMENT
Abortion	Deferral - 6 weeks.
Abscesses	Defer until resolved and well. [If suspect for anthrax, defer.]
Acoustic Neuroma	Accept if benign; if malignant, see Cancer.
Acromegaly	Accept.
Actinomycosis	Defer 1 week after stop medication and condition resolved.
Acupuncture	Accept only if performed by doctor and underlying condition is not cause for deferral, and only if documented as being done with single-use equipment and under aseptic conditions; otherwise defer 12 months.
Acute Tubular Necrosis	Accept if recovered and renal function normal; otherwise defer until recovered and renal function is normal.
Addison's Disease	Permanent deferral.
Adenomas	Accept if donor knows if it is benign; if there is any question, refer to medical director
Adrenal Disorders	Permanent deferral.
Adrenal Glands Absent	Permanent deferral.
Adrenal-Cortical Syndrome	Permanent deferral.
Agammaglobulinemia	Accept if not infected. Donor should be extensively questioned about recent infections and recent antibiotic therapy.
AIDS	Permanent deferral.
Alcoholic Cirrhosis	Permanent deferral.
Alcoholism	Defer if under the influence.
Allergies	Accept as long as donor has no sinus or respiratory infections
Allergy Injections	Wait 6 hours.
Alpha-1-Antitrypsin	Accept unless has emphysema, then is Perm deferral.
Amoebic Dysentery	See Parasitic infections.

MEDICAL CONDITION	COMMENT
Bacteremia	Defer 3 months.
Bee Stings	Wait 6 hours.
Bell's Palsy	Accept.
Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy or Hyperplasia (BPH)	Accept, unless treated with Proscar or Avodart (dutasteride). For Proscar, defer until 1 month after last dose of medication. For Avodart, defer until 6 months after last dose of medication.
Berger's Disease	Defer. Recurrent nephropathy See "Animal Bites," "Human Bite," or "Insect Bite"
Bleeding Disorders	See specific entity, if not present Medical Director or designee evaluate.
Blood Donation	Defer 8 weeks
Blood Dyscrasias	See particular type.
Blood Transfusion	Defer 12 months after last transfusion.
Body Piercing and Body Alterations (Tongue separation; permanent make-up)	Defer 12 months. Defer until well-healed [If suspect for anthrax, defer.
Bone Disorders	Tumorous bone disease—permanent deferral.
Bone Marrow Donor	Accept 8 weeks after donation unless there remain lingering complications
Bowen's Disease	Accept (is carcinoma in situ).
Brain Surgery	Accept if seizure free (non-vascular) in last 12 months. If for malignancy, see Cancer. Defer for CJD risk if dura mater transplant.
Branding	Skin branding: 12-month deferral.
Breastfeeding	Accept.
Bright's Disease	Can accept if no chronic renal disease.
Bursitis	Accept if donor in no acute distress.
Campylobacter Pylori	Renamed Helicobacter pylori—see ulcer disease.
Cancer	Localized skin cancer (basal cell carcinoma or squamous cell carcinoma)—acceptable if completely excised and healed. Carcinoma-in-situ of the cervix—acceptable. Malignant melanoma, leukemia, lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease—permanent deferral. All others require medical director's approval.
Candida Infection (Candidiasis)	If systemic defer until 1 week after cessation of medication and well. If superficial and local, (i.e. vaginitis), accept. Defer permanently if involving esophagus, trachea, bronchi or lungs. Oral candidiasis with other clinical symptoms will be cause for permanent deferral. Such findings may be associated with an HIV infection.

MEDICAL CONDITION	COMMENT
Pregnancy	Defer during pregnancy and for 6 weeks after delivery or termination.
Progressive Multifocal Leukoencephalopathy	Permanent deferral.
Progressive Systemic Sclerosis	Permanent deferral.
Prostatitis (also see Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia)	Defer until asymptomatic unless treated with Proscar or Avodart (dutasteride) for Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia (BPH). For Proscar, defer until 1 month after last dose of medication. For Avodart, defer until 6 months after last dose of medication.
Pruritis	Defer until asymptomatic.
Psoriasis	Accept if lesions not in area of venipuncture and has not been treated with Tegison. Treatment with Tegison is a permanent deferral.
Psychiatric Problems	Accept if mentally and legally responsible.
Pulmonary Embolism	Defer 6 months.
Pyelonephritis	Permanent deferral if chronic renal disease; temporary deferral if disease active; if disease resolved and kidney function normal, accept.
Q-Fever	Permanent deferral.
Raynaud's Disease (Phenomenon)	Permanent deferral if in association with autoimmune disorder; otherwise accept.
Reflux, Gastroesophageal	Accept.
Regional Enteritis	Permanent deferral.
Reiter's Syndrome	Permanent deferral.
Relapsing Fever	Medical Director evaluate.
Renal Calculi	Accept.
Renal Failure	Permanent deferral.
Respiratory Infection (Viral)	Defer until donor afebrile and over symptoms.
Reticuloendotheliosis	Permanent deferral.
Reye's Syndrome	Accept, if recovered and liver function normal.
Rheumatic Heart Disease	Accept if post-cardiac correction and meets those criteria. Defer if symptomatic, activities limited and/or on medication, including continuous antibiotics.
Ringworm	Accept if not in antecubital region.
Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever	Once antibiotics completed, wait 1 week. If no recurrence, accept.
Ronnel (Insecticide)	Temporary deferral - 2 weeks after skin exposure - agent is an anticholinesterase, may alter red cell stability.
Root Canal Surgery	Defer 72 hours or until completely healed.
Rosacea	Accept unless donor has secondary infections.

MEDICAL CONDITION	COMMENT
Roseola	Defer for 2 weeks after recovered.
Ross River Virus	Accept if asymptomatic.
Rubella (German Measles)	Defer 1 month after exposure unless immunization or previous infection can be documented.
Salmonella	Defer until well and released from doctor's care. Permanent deferral if recurrent septicemia.
Sarcoidosis	Permanent deferral if systemic, accept if limited. Defer until resolved.
Scarlet Fever	Accept if well and asymptomatic. If heart disease see Rheumatic Heart Disease. If exposed to patient, defer until 48 hours after exposure and well.
Scarring	Intentional skin scarring to make a design: 12 month deferral
Schizophrenia	Accept if donor is mentally and legally responsible.
Scleroderma	Permanent deferral.
Seizures	See Convulsions. Accept if no longer on antibiotics for 1 week and condition resolved.
Shigella	Accept if resolved or asymptomatic.
Shingles	Defer while active lesions present and for 1 week afterwards. Accept when lesions inactive.
Shortness Of Breath	Shortness of breath on exertion is acceptable, providing donor is active and has no restrictions on his/her activities
Sickle Cell Disease	Permanent deferral.
Sickle Cell Trait	Accept.
Sinusitis	Accept unless being treated with antibiotics, then defer until course completed and feels well.
Sjogren's Syndrome	Permanent deferral.
Skin Infections	Accept if lesions not in area of venipuncture and donor not taking antibiotics. [If suspect for anthrax, defer.]
Skin ulcer	Defer until well-healed. [If suspect for anthrax, defer.]
SLE (Systemic Lupus Erythematosus)	Permanent deferral.
Smallpox lesion	Permanent deferral, unless vaccinated donor or donor with localized lesion acquired through close contact with vaccine recipient. Defer until after scab has separated from the skin spontaneously, or 21 days after date of immunization, whichever is longer, as long as no other symptoms or complications. If scab was otherwise removed, defer vaccine recipient for 2 months after vaccination date. Defer donor with localized/close contact lesion for 2 months after date of attempted donation, as long as no other symptoms or complications.

Malaria/vCJD Risk Countries

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Note: For the following references, "Travel" is being in the area six months or less and "Residence" is being in the area for greater than 6 months. For certain countries, noted with an asterisk (*), this list is more restrictive than the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommendations for travelers (Yellow Book). For certain countries, noted with a double asterisk (**), this list is more restrictive than the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recommendations regarding vCJD. **Changes since the last edition (26 November 2002) are shaded.**

Note: For donors traveling on a ship, time spent onboard ship is NOT included in computing "travel time" spent in the area. For vCJD, only time spent ashore should be included as "travel time". For Malaria, if the ship anchored within 1 mile of the shore, the donor should be considered as having "traveled" to the area.

COUNTRY	MALARIA RISK	VCJD RISK	NOTE
Afghanistan	Yes*	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Albania	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Algeria	Yes	No	Malaria: risk is limited to Ihrir (Illizi Department)
Andorra	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Angola	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Anguilla	No	No	
Antigua and Barbuda	No	No	
Argentina	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in rural areas near Bolivian border (Salta and Jujuy Provinces) and along border with Paraguay (Misiones and Corrientes Provinces).
Armenia	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk limited to western border areas: Masis, Ararat, and Artashat regions in Ararat District.
Australia	No	No	

COUNTRY	MALARIA RISK	vCJD RISK	NOTE
	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in States of Acre, Rondonia, Amapa, Amazonas, Roraima, Tocantins, Maranhao, Mato Grosso, and Para. These is also risk in urban areas, including large cities such as Porto Velho, Boa Vista, Macapa, Manaus, Santarem, and Maraba. The costal states form the "horn" south to the Uruguay border, including Iguassu Falls are not risk areas.
Brunei Darussalam	No	No	
Bulgaria	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Burkina Faso (Upper Volta)	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Burma (see Myanmar)			See Myanmar
Burundi	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Cambodia	Yes	No	Malaria: All areas, except no risk in Phom Penh. There is risk at the temple complex at Angkor Wat.
Cameroon	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Canada	No	No	
Canary Islands (Spain)	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Cape Verde Islands	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk limited to Island of São Tiago
Cayman Islands (U.K.)	No	No	
Central African Republic	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Channel Islands (U.K.)	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer if donor has spent a cumulative time of three months or more from 1980 through 1996 anywhere in the U.K. For DoD affiliated personnel and all other donors who only resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, donors are not deferred. (b) Defer if donor received a transfusion in the U.K. since 1980.
Chile	No	No	

COUNTRY	MALARIA RISK	VCJD RISK	NOTE
Denmark	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Diego Garcia	No	No	
Djibouti	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Dominica	No	No	
Dominican Republic	Yes*	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Democratic Republic of Congo			See Zaire
East Timor	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Ecuador	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas except Guayaquil, Quito, the central highland tourist areas, and the Galapagos Islands.
Egypt	Yes	No	Malaria: Very limited risk in El Faiyum area only. Travelers visiting main tourist areas, including Nile River cruises are not at risk.
El Salvador	Yes	No	Malaria: Rural areas of Santa Ana, Ahuachapan, and La Union only.
England (U.K.)	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer if donor has spent a cumulative time of three months or more from 1980 through 1996 anywhere in the U.K. For DoD affiliated personnel and all other donors who only resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, donors are not deferred. (b) Defer if donor received a transfusion in the U.K. since 1980.
Equatorial Guinea	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Eritrea	Yes*	No	Malaria: All areas at risk except no risk in Asmara.
Estonia	No	No	
Ethiopia	Yes*	No	Malaria: All areas except no risk in Addis Ababa.
Falkland Islands (U.K.)	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer if donor has spent a cumulative time of three months or more from 1980 through 1996 anywhere in the U.K. For DoD affiliated personnel and all other donors who only resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, donors are not deferred. (b) Defer if donor received a transfusion in the U.K. since 1980.

COUNTRY	MALARIA RISK	VCJD RISK	NOTE
Gibraltar (U.K.)	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer if donor has spent a cumulative time of three months or more from 1980 through 1996 anywhere in the U.K. For DoD affiliated personnel and all other donors who only resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, donors are not deferred. (b) Defer if donor received a transfusion in the U.K. since 1980.
Gilbert Islands (see Kiribati)			See Kiribati
Greece	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Greenland (Denmark)	No	Yes**	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Grenada	No	No	
Guadeloupe (France)	No	No	
Guam (U.S.)	No	No	
Guatemala	Yes*	No	Malaria: Rural areas only.
Guinea	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Guinea-Bissau	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Guyana	Yes*	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Haiti	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Honduras	Yes	No	Malaria: Rural areas only, including Roatan and other Bay Islands.
Hungary	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.

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Iceland	No	Yes**	vCJD: Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel and all other donors who only resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, donors are not deferred.
	Yes*	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Indonesia	Yes	No	Malaria: Rural only, except high risk in all areas of Irian Jaya (western half of island of New Guinea). No risk in cities of Java and Sumatra and no risk for the main resort areas of Java, Sumatra, and Bali. Note: There is malaria risk at the temple complex of Borobudur.
Iran, Islamic Republic of	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in rural areas only in the provinces of Sistan-Baluchestan, the tropical part of Kerman, Hormozgan, and parts of Bushehr, Fars, Ilam, Kohgiluyeh-Boyer, Lorestan, and Chahar Mahal-Bakhtiari, and the north of Khuzestan.
	Yes	No	Malaria: All of northern region; provinces of Duhok, Erbil, Ninawa, Sulaimaniya, Tāmim, Basrah
Ireland, Republic of	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Isle of Man (U.K.	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer if donor has spent a cumulative time of three months or more from 1980 through 1996 anywhere in the U.K. For DoD affiliated personnel and all other donors who only resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, donors are not deferred. (b) Defer if donor received a transfusion in the U.K. since 1980.
	No	No	
Italy	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Jamaica	No	No	
Japan	No	No	
Johnston Atoll	No	No	
Jordan	No	No	
Kampuchea, Democratic (see Cambodia)			See Cambodia

COUNTRY	MALARIA RISK	vCJD RISK	NOTE
Netherlands	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Netherlands Antilles	No	No	
New Caledonia and Dependencies (France)	No	No	
New Zealand	No	No	
Nicaragua	Yes	No	Malaria: Rural areas only; however, risk exists in outskirts of Managua.
Niger	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Nigeria	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Niue (New Zealand)	No	No	
Northern Ireland (U.K.)	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer if donor has spent a cumulative time of three months or more from 1980 through 1996 anywhere in the U.K. For DoD affiliated personnel and all other donors who only resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, donors are not deferred. (b) Defer if donor received a transfusion in the U.K. since 1980.
Northern Mariana Islands (Saipan, Tinian, and Rota Island)	No	No	
Norway	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Oman	Yes	Yes	Malaria: Limited risk in remote areas of Musandam Province vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.

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Scotland (U.K.)	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer if donor has spent a cumulative time of three months or more from 1980 through 1996 anywhere in the U.K. For DoD affiliated personnel and all other donors who only resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, donors are not deferred. (b) Defer if donor received a transfusion in the U.K. since 1980.
Senegal	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Serbia	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Seychelles	No	No	
Sierra Leone	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Singapore	No	No	
Slovak Republic	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Slovenia	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Solomon Islands	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Somalia	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
South Africa	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk exists in the low altitude areas of the Mpumalanga Province (including Kruger National Park), Northern Prvince, and northeastern KwaZuluNatal as faar south as the Tugula River.
Spain	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.

COUNTRY	MALARIA RISK	VCJD RISK	NOTE
Turkey	Yes*	Yes**	<p>*Malaria: Risk in all areas in eastern half of the country (including Incerlik and Adana.)</p> <p>**vCJD:</p> <p>(a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel and all other donors who only resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, donors are not deferred.</p>
Turkmenistan	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in some villages in Mary, Lebap, and Balkan districts.
Tuvalu	No	No	
Uganda	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Ukraine	No	No	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (former)			See individual countries
United Arab Emirates	Yes	No	<p>Malaria: Very limited risk in the foothill areas and valleys in the mountainous regions of the northern Emirates bordering Oman's Musandam Province. No risk in Abu Dhabi or in cities of Ajman, Dubai, Sharjah, and Umm al Qaiwan.</p>
United Kingdom (U.K.) (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Falkland Islands and the Isle of Man)	No	Yes	<p>vCJD:</p> <p>(a) Defer if donor has spent a cumulative time of three months or more from 1980 through 1996 anywhere in the U.K. For DoD affiliated personnel and all other donors who only resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, donors are not deferred.</p> <p>(b) Defer if donor received a transfusion in the U.K. since 1980.</p>
United States of America	No	No	
Upper Volta (see Burkina Faso)			See Burkina Faso
Uruguay	No	No	
Uzbekistan	No	No	
Vanuatu (New Hebrides)	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas, except no risk on Fortuna Island.
Vatican City	No	Yes	<p>vCJD:</p> <p>(a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies.</p> <p>(b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.</p>
Venezuela	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk exists in rural areas of the following states: Apure, Amazonas, Barinas, Bolivar, Sucre, Tachira, and Delta Amacuro.
Vietnam	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in rural areas only, except no risk in the Red River Delta and the coastal plain north of Nha Trang.

COUNTRY	MALARIA RISK	VCJD RISK	NOTE
Virgin Islands, British	No	No	
Virgin Islands, U.S.	No	No	
Wake Island (U.S.)	No	No	
Wales (U.K.)	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer if donor has spent a cumulative time of three months or more from 1980 through 1996 anywhere in the U.K. For DoD affiliated personnel and all other donors who only resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, donors are not deferred. (b) Defer if donor received a transfusion in the U.K. since 1980.
Wallis and Futua Islands	No	No	
Yemen	Yes*	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas
Yugoslavia (Federal Republic includes Kosovo, Montenegro, and Serbia)	No	Yes	vCJD: (a) Defer DoD affiliated personnel (anyone with access to a DoD commissary in Europe) if they resided in the country for a cumulative period of 6 months or more from 1980-1996. For DoD affiliated personnel who resided in the country after 1 Jan 1997, (b) applies. (b) Defer any donor that resided in the country for a cumulative period of 5 years or more from 1980 to present.
Zaire	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Zambia	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas.
Zimbabwe (Rhodesia)	Yes	No	Malaria: Risk in all areas, except no risk in cities of Harare and Bulawayo.